NTELL0FAX,32 ved For Release 2006/04/18 : CIA-RDP82-00457R015300150005-5

FURM NU. 51-4AA

DATE OF

INFO.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CLASSIFICATION

SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION 25X1A

	RM				

REPORT NO.

CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR (Lithuanian SSR)

DATE DISTR. 6 February 1953

SUBJECT Conditions in the Dotnuva Rayon: Administration;

NO. OF PAGES 4

Sovkhozy; Deportations; Partisan Activities;

NO. OF ENCLS.

Military and Istrebiteli

(LISTED BELOW)

25X1C

PLACE ACQUIRED

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVE-LATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON I THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED. PROHIBITED BY LAW.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

25X1

25X1X

Administration

- Administrative divisions in the Lithuanian SSR are the oblasts (stritis), rayons (rajonas), townships (valscius), and localities (apylinke). Townships are supervised by township chiefs (virsaitis); localities by elders (seniunas). The locality usually consists of two or three villages. For example, the locality of Bucioniai consists of the villages of Kujenai (55-25N, 24-01E), Norusiai (55-26N, 24-09E), Sventybrastis (55-25N, 24-03E), and Bucioniai (55-26N, 24-04E).
- Until the beginning of 1951 the elder of the Bucioniai locality was Jonas Rutkunas. During the time of Lithuanian independence Rutkunas was a farmer who owned three hectares of land. Despite this, while he was an elder Rutkunas suppressed the farmers as a real Communist would. This was especially true during the time of collectivization. Early in 1951 Rutkunas was replaced as elder by Urbonas (fnu), whom the farmers described as being a much better person.

Sovkhozy

- All sovkhozy in the Siauliai Oblast are under the supervision of Sovkhoz No. 1, which is located on the former Sirutiskiai estate (not located). Jankowski (fnu), a Jew, was formerly chairman of all sovkhozy in the Siauliai Oblast. However, sometime in the first half of 1950 Jankowski was imprisoned because he had allegedly wasted government funds.
- The sovkhoz at Suriskiai (55-25N, 24-01E) is referred to as Sovkhoz No. 2 and receives all instructions from Sovkhoz No. 1. The manager of the Suriskiai sovkhoz is Juozas Navickas. Juozas Bickus is a brigadier. The

CLASSIFICATION

SECRET

٠.														 	
	STATE	7	NAVY	*	NSRB		DIST	TRI	BUTION			·			\Box
	ARMY	x	AIR	X	FBI										\Box
. '			Annrove	י אנ	or Palase	7	NN6/NA/18	•	יאסטום אוי	חבכ	N757DN1*	₹7TI	1750005-5	 	

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

SECRET

-2-

the manager, has a hunting rifle. Including its officials, the Suriskiai sovkhoz employs 25 persons. the kolkhoz consists of 6,000 hectares of land. The sovkhoz also has an alcohol distillery employing about 15 regular workers. These workers do not belong to the sovkhoz but are employed under a special agreement. There is a Komsomol group at the Suriskiai sovkhoz. There is a Komsomol group at the Suriskiai sovkhoz. There is a Komsomol group at the Suriskiai sovkhoz. One girl 25 yould be girl 26 you and you are supplyed under a special agreement. If e on a sovkhoz is much better than that on a kolkhoz. During potato harvesting time alone, the sovkhozniki can steal enough potatoes to suffice for a whole year. A milker on a sovkhoz receives 21 kopeks for each liter he milks. Deportations The property of deportees is left under the supervision of the township chief. The partisans were very active in the area of the Dotnuva Rayon in 1949 and 1950. One winter night in 1949, nine heavily—armed partisans visited a farmhouse in Kujenai in an effort to obtain food, A about 10:00 p.m. the armone heard a knocking at the window, and someone demanded that the door be pened. Since only the militia and partisans knock at windows, the farmer immediately opened the door. Only the barrels of guns could be seen in the larkness. One of the partisans entered the house and searched all the rooms thoroughly. When nothing suspicious was found and when the partisan se continced that the occupants were reliable, the rest of the partisans entered he house. While the others were eating, two partisans remained on guard 2. Including its machine gun. These partisans did not appear to be afraid of the strebitelia. But they sought to avoid them in order not to betray the farmer and not to alarm the garrison. When the partisans were leaving the farmer and not to alarm the garrison. When the partisans were leaving the farmer and not to alarm the garrison. When the partisans were leaving the farmer and not to alarm the garrison. When th	storelyanan is a Pursian Communist would Diller (e.g.)	
Antanas Biokus and Sutkevicius (fpu), both of whom have rifles. Navickas, the manager, has a hunting rifle. Including its officials, the Suriskial sowkhoz employs 25 persons. Including its officials, the Suriskial sowkhoz employs 25 persons. These workers do not belong to the sowkhoz but are employed under a special agreement. There is a Komsomol group at the Suriskial sowkhoz. There is a Komsomol group at the Suriskial sowkhoz. There is a Komsomol group at the Suriskial sowkhoz. There is a Komsomol group at the Suriskial sowkhoz. There is a Komsomol group at the suriskial sowkhoz many children are already very pro-Communist. There is a Komsomol group at the suriskial sowkhoz many children are already very pro-Communist. There is a Komsomol group at the suriskial sowkhoz many children are already very pro-Communist. There is a Komsomol group at the suriskial sowkhoz many children are already very pro-Communist. There is a Komsomol group at the suriskial sowkhoz many children are already very pro-Communist. There is a Komsomol group at the suriskial sowkhoz many children are already very pro-Communist. There is a Komsomol group at the suriskial sowkhoz many children are already very pro-Communist. There is a Komsomol group at the suriskial sowkhoz many children are already very pro-Communist. There is a Komsomol group at the suriskial sowkhoz many children are already plant for a sowkhoz receives 21 kopeks for each litter the milks. The property of deportees is left under the supervision of the township children are sowkhoz milk the partisans were very active in the area of the Dotnuva Rayon in 1949 and 1949. The property of deportees is left under the supervision of the township children are nearly a knock at window, and someone demanded that the door be propend. Since only the militial and partisans knock at windows, the farmer mandatally opened the door. Only the barrels of guns could be seen in the lark meaning and partisans knock at windows, the farmer mandatally opened the door. Only the	sovkhoz bookkeeper。 Antanas Ausvydas is the regular watchman for the sovkho He is armed with a rifle and is on duty from dusk until the time when the mi	z. lk
the kolkhoz consists of 6,000 hectares of land. The sovkhoz also has an alcohol distillery employing about 15 regular workers. These workers do not belong to the sovkhoz but are employed under a special agreement. There is a Komsomol group at the Suriskiai sovkhoz. There is a Komsomol group at the Suriskiai sovkhoz. In a sovkhoz is much better than that on a kolkhoz. It is on a sovkhoz is much better than that on a kolkhoz. During potato harvesting time alone, the sovkhozniki can steal enough potatoes to suffice for a whole year. A milker on a sovkhoz receives 21 kopeks for each liter he milks. Deportations The property of deportees is left under the supervision of the township chief. Sower, after several days it is usually plundered by the istrebiteli. Partisan Activities The partisans were very active in the area of the Dotnuva Rayon in 1949 and partises. Deportations The partisans were very active in the area of the Dotnuva Rayon in 1949 and partises in Kujenai in an effort to obtain food. At about 10:00 p.m. the farmer heard a knocking at the window, and someone demanded that the door be pened. Since only the militia and partisans knock at windows, the farmer mandately opened the door. Only the barrels of guns could be seen in the larkness. One of the partisans entered the house and searched all the rooms shoroughly. When nothing suspicious was found and when the partisan was continced that the occupants were reliable, the rest of the partisans was continced that the occupants were reliable, the rest of the partisans make continced that the occupants were reliable, the rest of the partisans make continced that the occupants were reliable, the rest of the partisans was continced that the occupants were reliable, the rest of the partisans make continced that the occupants were reliable, the rest of the partisans make continced that the occupants were reliable, the rest of the partisans of guard with the summary of the partisans were leaving the farmer made and their places outside were taken by the	is delivered to the dairy. Other sovkhoz officialswere Antanas Bickus and Sutkevicius (fnu), both of whom have rifles. Navickas.	25
These workers do not belong to the sovkhoz but are employed under a special agreement. There is a Komsomol group at the Suriskiai sovkhoz. many children are already very pro-Communist.	the kolkhoz consists of 6,000 hectares of land. The	25×
containing potato harvesting time alone, the southozaiki can steal enough potatoes to suffice for a whole year. A milker on a sovkhoz receives 21 kopeks for each liter he milks. Deportations The property of deportees is left under the supervision of the township chief. Southouser, after several days it is usually plundered by the istrebiteli. Partisan Activities The partisans were very active in the area of the Dotnuva Rayon in 1949 and partisans were very active in the area of the Dotnuva Rayon in 1949 and partisans were very active in the area of the Dotnuva Rayon in 1949 and partisans were very active in the area of the Dotnuva Rayon in 1949 and partisans were very active in the area of the Dotnuva Rayon in 1949 and partisans were very active in the area of the Dotnuva Rayon in 1949 and partisans were very active in the area of the Dotnuva Rayon in 1949 and partisans were very active in the area of the Dotnuva Rayon in 1949 and partisans were the partisans visited a partisans were heard a knocking at the window, and someone demanded that the door be pened. Since only the militia and partisans knock at windows, the farmer mandlately opened the door. Only the barrels of guns could be seen in the arkness. One of the partisans entered the house and searched all the rooms choroughly. When nothing suspicious was found and when the partisans was coninced that the occupants were reliable, the rest of the partisans entered the house. While the others were eating, two partisans remained on guard utside at the well, which was the best defensive position. Later the two uards came in to eat and their places outside were taken by the farmer me partisans were whate coats, from under which the sound of grenades attling could be heard. In addition, the partisans had heavy automatics and light machine gun. These partisans did not appear to be afraid of the strebiteli, but they sought to avoid them in order not to betray the farmer the not to alarm the garrison. When the partisans were leaving the farmhouse, and not to ala	These workers do not belong to the sovkhoz but are employed under a special	
The property of deportees is left under the supervision of the township chief. Deportations The property of deportees is left under the supervision of the township chief. Deportations Deportations The property of deportees is left under the supervision of the township chief. Deportations Deportations The partisan several days it is usually plundered by the istrebiteli. Partisan Activities The partisans were very active in the area of the Dotnuva Rayon in 1949 and 1950. One winter night in 1949, nine heavily-armed partisans visited a lamnhouse in Kujenai in an effort to obtain food. At about 10:00 p.m. the lamner heard a knocking at the window, and someone demanded that the door be opened. Since only the militia and partisans knock at windows, the farmer mandiately opened the door. Only the barrels of guns could be seen in the larkness. One of the partisans entered the house and searched all the rooms thoroughly. When nothing suspicious was found and when the partisans was coninced that the occupants were reliable, the rest of the partisans entered the house. While the others were eating, two partisans remained on guard unuside at the well, which was the best defensive position. Later the two wards came in to eat and their places outside were taken by the farmer me partisans were white coats, from under which the sound of grenades attiling could be heard. In addition, the partisans had heavy automatics and light machine gun. These partisans did not appear to be afraid of the strebiteli, but they sought to avoid them in order not to betray the farmer and not to alarm the garrison. When the partisans were leaving the farmhouse, and advised that, and a	many children are already very pro-Communist, one girl	25) 25) 25X
The property of deportees is left under the supervision of the township chief. However, after several days it is usually plundered by the istrebiteli. Fartisan Activities The partisans were very active in the area of the Dotnuva Rayon in 1949 and 950. One winter night in 1949, nine heavily-armed partisans visited a armhouse in Kujenai in an effort to obtain food. At about 10:00 p.m. the armer heard a knocking at the window, and someone demanded that the door be pened. Since only the militia and partisans knock at windows, the farmer manediately opened the door. Only the barrels of guns could be seen in the arkness. One of the partisans entered the house and searched all the rooms horoughly. When nothing suspicious was found and when the partisans entered he house. While the others were eating, two partisans remained on guard utside at the well, which was the best defensive position. Later the two uards came in to eat and their places outside were taken by the farmer need to eat and their places outside were taken by the farmer attling could be heard. In addition, the partisans had heavy automatics and light machine gun. These partisans did not appear to be afraid of the strebiteli, but they sought to avoid them in order not to betray the farmer and not to alarm the garrison. When the partisans were leaving the farmhouse, and advised that, the sittors were Soviets.	During potato harvesting time alone, the sovkhozniki can steal enough potatoe to suffice for a whole year。 A milker on a sovkhoz receives 21 kopeks for	es
The property of deportees is left under the supervision of the township chief. However, after several days it is usually plundered by the istrebiteli. Partisan Activities The partisans were very active in the area of the Dotnuva Rayon in 1949 and 1950. One winter night in 1949, nine heavily-armed partisans visited a farmhouse in Kujenai in an effort to obtain food. At about 10:00 p.m. the farmer heard a knocking at the window, and someone demanded that the door be spened. Since only the militia and partisans knock at windows, the farmer mandiately opened the door. Only the barrels of guns could be seen in the larkness. One of the partisans entered the house and searched all the rooms shoroughly. When nothing suspicious was found and when the partisan was continued that the occupants were reliable, the rest of the partisans entered the house. While the others were eating, two partisans remained on guard the buse of the partisans entered the house. While the others were eating, two partisans remained on guard the surface at the well, which was the best defensive position. Later the two quards came in to eat and their places outside were taken by the farmer that the partisans were with the sound of grenades that the well, which was the partisans had heavy automatics and light machine gun. These partisans did not appear to be afraid of the strebiteli, but they sought to avoid them in order not to betray the farmer and not to alarm the garrison. When the partisans were leaving the farmhouse, and advised that, the leaving the farmhouse, and advised that,	Denortations	25>
The partisans were very active in the area of the Dotnuva Rayon in 1949 and 950. One winter night in 1949, nine heavily-armed partisans visited a farmhouse in Kujenai in an effort to obtain food. At about 10:00 p.m. the armer heard a knocking at the window, and someone demanded that the door be pened. Since only the militia and partisans knock at windows, the farmer mmediately opened the door. Only the barrels of guns could be seen in the arkness. One of the partisans entered the house and searched all the rooms horoughly. When nothing suspicious was found and when the partisans entered he house. While the others were eating, two partisans remained on guard utside at the well, which was the best defensive position. Later the two wards came in to eat and their places outside were taken by the farmer me partisans wore white coats, from under which the sound of grenades attling could be heard. In addition, the partisans had heavy automatics and light machine gun. These partisans did not appear to be afraid of the strebiteli, but they sought to avoid them in order not to betray the farmer and not to alarm the garrison. When the partisans were leaving the farmhouse, uestioned by the Soviets regarding this visit,		
The partisans were very active in the area of the Dotnuva Rayon in 1949 and 1950. One winter night in 1949, nine heavily-armed partisans visited a farmhouse in Kujenai in an effort to obtain food. At about 10:00 p.m. the farmer heard a knocking at the window, and someone demanded that the door be opened. Since only the militia and partisans knock at windows, the farmer armediately opened the door. Only the barrels of guns could be seen in the larkness. One of the partisans entered the house and searched all the rooms choroughly. When nothing suspicious was found and when the partisan was continced that the occupants were reliable, the rest of the partisans entered the house. While the others were eating, two partisans remained on guard outside at the well, which was the best defensive position. Later the two guards came in to eat and their places outside were taken by the farmer the partisans wore white coats, from under which the sound of grenades attling could be heard. In addition, the partisans had heavy automatics and a light machine gun. These partisans did not appear to be afraid of the strebiteli, but they sought to avoid them in order not to betray the farmer and not to alarm the garrison. When the partisans were leaving the farmhouse, usestioned by the Soviets regarding this visit, the	'he property of deportées is left under the supervision of the township chief	•
farmhouse in Kujenai in an effort to obtain food. At about 10:00 p.m. the farmer heard a knocking at the window, and someone demanded that the door be pened. Since only the militia and partisans knock at windows, the farmer immediately opened the door. Only the barrels of guns could be seen in the larkness. One of the partisans entered the house and searched all the rooms thoroughly. When nothing suspicious was found and when the partisan was continced that the occupants were reliable, the rest of the partisans entered the house. While the others were eating, two partisans remained on guard that the well, which was the best defensive position. Later the two muards came in to eat and their places outside were taken by the farmer restricting could be heard. In addition, the partisans had heavy automatics and light machine gun. These partisans did not appear to be afraid of the strebiteli, but they sought to avoid them in order not to betray the farmer and not to alarm the garrison. When the partisans were leaving the farmhouse, uestioned by the Soviets regarding this visit, the	dowever, after several days it is usually plundered by the <u>istrebiteli</u> .	* •
che house. While the others were eating, two partisans remained on guard coutside at the well, which was the best defensive position. Later the two guards came in to eat and their places outside were taken by the farmer ne partisans were white coats, from under which the sound of grenades eattling could be heard. In addition, the partisans had heavy automatics and alight machine gun. These partisans did not appear to be afraid of the strebiteli, but they sought to avoid them in order not to betray the farmer and not to alarm the garrison. When the partisans were leaving the farmhouse, usestioned by the Soviets regarding this visit, the	owever, after several days it is usually plundered by the istrebiteli.	•
murds came in to eat and their places outside were taken by the farmer me partisans were white coats, from under which the sound of grenades reattling could be heard. In addition, the partisans had heavy automatics and a light machine gum. These partisans did not appear to be afraid of the strebiteli, but they sought to avoid them in order not to betray the farmer and not to alarm the garrison. When the partisans were leaving the farmhouse, uestioned by the Soviets regarding this visit, the	Partisan Activities The partisans were very active in the area of the Dotnuva Rayon in 1949 and 1950. One winter night in 1949, nine heavily-armed partisans visited a Carmhouse in Kujenai in an effort to obtain food. At about 10:00 p.m. the Carmer heard a knocking at the window, and someone demanded that the door be spened. Since only the militia and partisans knock at windows, the farmer immediately opened the door. Only the barrels of guns could be seen in the larkness. One of the partisans entered the house and searched all the momes.	
attling could be heard. In addition, the partisans had heavy automatics and light machine gun. These partisans did not appear to be afraid of the strebiteli, but they sought to avoid them in order not to betray the farmer and not to alarm the garrison. When the partisans were leaving the farmhouse, uestioned by the Soviets regarding this visit, the	Partisan Activities The partisans were very active in the area of the Dotnuva Rayon in 1949 and 1950. One winter night in 1949, nine heavily-armed partisans visited a farmhouse in Kujenai in an effort to obtain food. At about 10:00 p.m. the farmer heard a knocking at the window, and someone demanded that the door be opened. Since only the militia and partisans knock at windows, the farmer mediately opened the door. Only the barrels of guns could be seen in the larkness. One of the partisans entered the house and searched all the rooms shoroughly. When nothing suspicious was found and when the partisan was continced that the occupants were reliable, the rest of the partisans entered	
attling could be heard. In addition, the partisans had heavy automatics and light machine gun. These partisans did not appear to be afraid of the strebiteli, but they sought to avoid them in order not to betray the farmer and not to alarm the garrison. When the partisans were leaving the farmhouse, uestioned by the Soviets regarding this visit, the	Partisan Activities The partisans were very active in the area of the Dotnuva Rayon in 1949 and 1950. One winter night in 1949, nine heavily-armed partisans visited a farmhouse in Kujenai in an effort to obtain food. At about 10:00 p.m. the farmer heard a knocking at the window, and someone demanded that the door be appened. Since only the militia and partisans knock at windows, the farmer mediately opened the door. Only the barrels of guns could be seen in the tarkness. One of the partisans entered the house and searched all the rooms choroughly. When nothing suspicious was found and when the partisan was continced that the occupants were reliable, the rest of the partisans entered the house. While the others were eating, two partisans remained on guard that the well, which was the best defensive position. Later the two	
uestioned by the Soviets regarding this visit, the sistors were Soviets.	Partisan Activities The partisans were very active in the area of the Dotnuva Rayon in 1949 and 1950. One winter night in 1949, nine heavily—armed partisans visited a farmhouse in Kujenai in an effort to obtain food. At about 10:00 p.m. the farmer heard a knocking at the window, and someone demanded that the door be opened. Since only the militia and partisans knock at windows, the farmer mediately opened the door. Only the barrels of guns could be seen in the larkness. One of the partisans entered the house and searched all the rooms shoroughly. When nothing suspicious was found and when the partisan entered the house. While the others were eating, two partisans remained on guard that the well, which was the best defensive position. Later the two muards came in to eat and their places outside were taken by the farmer the partisans were white coats, from under which the sound of grenades	
uestioned by the Soviets regarding this visit, the isitors were Soviets.	Partisan Activities The partisans were very active in the area of the Dotnuva Rayon in 1949 and 1950. One winter night in 1949, nine heavily-armed partisans visited a farmhouse in Kujenai in an effort to obtain food. At about 10:00 p.m. the farmer heard a knocking at the window, and someone demanded that the door be opened. Since only the militia and partisans knock at windows, the farmer mediately opened the door. Only the barrels of guns could be seen in the larkness. One of the partisans entered the house and searched all the rooms shoroughly. When nothing suspicious was found and when the partisan was continced that the occupants were reliable, the rest of the partisans entered the house. While the others were eating, two partisans remained on guard outside at the well, which was the best defensive position. Later the two muards came in to eat and their places outside were taken by the farmer me partisans were white coats, from under which the sound of grenades attling could be heard. In addition, the partisans had heavy automatics and light machine gun. These partisans did not appear to be afraid of the	
isitors were Soviets.	Partisan Activities The partisans were very active in the area of the Dotnuva Rayon in 1949 and 1950. One winter night in 1949, nine heavily-armed partisans visited a farmhouse in Kujenai in an effort to obtain food. At about 10:00 p.m. the farmer heard a knocking at the window, and someone demanded that the door be opened. Since only the militia and partisans knock at windows, the farmer mediately opened the door. Only the barrels of guns could be seen in the larkness. One of the partisans entered the house and searched all the rooms shoroughly. When nothing suspicious was found and when the partisan was confinced that the occupants were reliable, the rest of the partisans entered the house. While the others were eating, two partisans remained on guard outside at the well, which was the best defensive position. Later the two muards came in to eat and their places outside were taken by the farmer me partisans were white coats, from under which the sound of grenades attling could be heard. In addition, the partisans had heavy automatics and light machine gun. These partisans did not appear to be afraid of the strebiteli, but they sought to avoid them in order not to betray the farmer and not to alarm the garrison. When the partisans were leaving the farmhouse	25
	Cartisan Activities The partisans were very active in the area of the Dotnuva Rayon in 1949 and 1950. One winter night in 1949, nine heavily-armed partisans visited a farmhouse in Kujenai in an effort to obtain food. At about 10:00 p.m. the farmer heard a knocking at the window, and someone demanded that the door be opened. Since only the militia and partisans knock at windows, the farmer mediately opened the door. Only the barrels of guns could be seen in the larkness. One of the partisans entered the house and searched all the rooms shoroughly. When nothing suspicious was found and when the partisan was consinced that the occupants were reliable, the rest of the partisans entered the house. While the others were eating, two partisans remained on guard mutside at the well, which was the best defensive position. Later the two muards came in to eat and their places outside were taken by the farmer retained could be heard. In addition, the partisans had heavy automatics and light machine gun. These partisans did not appear to be afraid of the strebiteli, but they sought to avoid them in order not to betray the farmer and not to alarm the garrison. When the partisans were leaving the farmhouse uestioned by the Soviets regarding this visit.	25

SECRET

25X1

25X1

25X1

•		SECRET	
		-3.	_ 25X1
	11.	At Christmas 1950 in Uzvalkiai (55-24N, 24-09E) the partisans fought the Soviets and the istrebiteli. The fight occurred when the partisans raided the kolkhoz in Uzvalkiai. A farmer, from whom the partisans took some horses, informed on the partisans, and the militia attacked unexpectedly. Twelve partisans, including one woman, were killed during the fight. Three Soviets were shot. The istrebiteli took the corpses of the partisans to Kedainiai (55-17N, 23-58E) and threw the bodies beside the main road, where they remained for about a week. This was purportedly done to demonstrate to local inhabitants what happens to those who join the partisans.	2 5X1
	15.	The partisans keep in contact with each other through local inhabitants. They obtain their weapons from the Soviets. if one has enough money, it is even possible to buy weapons from the higher Soviet officials. They say this is possible because most of the Soviets dislike the Soviet regime. Military and Istrebiteli	25X1
	16. 	The militia and istrebiteli in the Dotnuva area number about 90 persons. Their chief is a Lithuanian named Povilaitis (fnu). Povilaitis wears a blue uniform with epaulets and silver edging. His insignia has two stars. Povilaitis answers the phone by saying, "MGB militia — Povilaitis". The inhabitants try to avoid him. Povilaitis' brother is an istrebitel.	25X1

SECRET

	SECHET	
	∞ ∤. ≖	
17.		
T(°		
	In fall 1949 an unapprehended assailant	-
	drowned an <u>istrebitel</u> under the ice at Kujenai. Istrebiteli are often trans-	
	ferred from one place to another to prevent their becoming friendly with	
	local inhabitants. Usually it is those who have come from the cities to join	
	the <u>istrebiteli</u> who are transferred. <u>Istrebiteli</u> who come from local farm	
	families usually live with their parents and are allowed to keep rifles in	
	their homes.	
18.		25X1
*	and grenades. Night patrols receive their weapons from the militia clerk who	
	is on might duty in militia headquarters.	7
		╛
	the inhabitants avoid visiting houses on the edges of forests in	
	order not to raise unnecessary suspicion.	
19.	There are quarkers for the willist and the same of the	
179		
	24-02E). Istrebiteli quarters are in a two-story house behind the Surviliskis school. The house has a red roof and is beside the quarters of the	
	local elder. In early 1951, there were about 500 inhabitants in Surviliskis.	
	2004 State in Survitiskis.	
20.	A unit of the armed forces is stationed at the Gusaru caserne in Kaunas.	
	Members of the unit wear green caps.	
21.	Most of the forces in Krekenava belong to the MGB. Forces are stationed in	
	eight one-story houses.	
22.	There is a large airfield in Kedainiai. A new airfield has been constructed	
	on the Slapaberziu estate. 2 Planes at the field are of the German JU-85	
		25X1
	the twin engined bombers would be moved to Kaunas	
	and only fighter plane units would remain in Kedainiai.	
1.	Comment: A nancon must have a nextit to and the second	
	Comment: A person must have a permit to own a hunting rifle. Such permits are not issued by the nunting society, which issues only hunting licenses.	

25X1 25X1

25X1

25X1A

25X1A

Comment: No previous information available to indicate existence of two airfields at Kedainiai.